



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

THE RAYS OF THE SUN  
ARE RENDERED HARMLESS  
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.  
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CEN., HONGKONG.  
*Prescriptions accurately filled.*

No. 19,088. 號八十六零千九萬一第 日一十月六年未己 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 8TH, 1919. 二拜禮 號八月柒年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 10 "
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	" " 15 "
9.00 " " 9.30 p.m.	" " 18 "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " 15 "
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	" " 10 "
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	" " 15 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 15 "

### NIGHT CARS.

6.50 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.  
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes  
11.45 p.m.

### SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

### SUNDAY.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 11.30 a.m.	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 10 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 15 "

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As on Week Days.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
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Season and punch tickets available for all  
cars and already full running at the time  
issued in the Company's time-tables, but not  
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-  
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has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque  
or Comprode Order representing Bank  
Notes.  
**JORN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	No. 5 Through Express.	No. 6 Local.	No. 7 Through Express.	No. 8 Local.	No. 9 Through Express.	No. 10 Local.	No. 11 Through Express.	No. 12 Local.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44
SEK LUNG	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10

### UP TRAINS.

Stations.	No. 13 Through Express.	No. 14 Local.	No. 15 Through Express.	No. 16 Local.	No. 17 Through Express.	No. 18 Local.	No. 19 Through Express.	No. 20 Local.
SEK LUNG	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44	arr. 8.44
SEK LUNG	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10

\* Will stop at Taiipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice  
being given to the guard.

### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this  
table will connect with the trains as shown.

### SEA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations.	No. 21 Through Express.	No. 22 Local.	No. 23 Through Express.	No. 24 Local.
Fanning	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30
Shataukok	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.35
Fanning	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30
Shataukok	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10

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Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

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are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt  
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Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application. [83]

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## CHINESE MINING CORPORATION.

## CHINESE CONFIDENCE IN THE BRITISH.

## INAUGURAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The following report of the first meeting of shareholders of the Chinese Mining Corporation, held at the Offices of Mr. Hsiung Hsi Ling, in Peking, on June 25th, is of unusual interest. The following were present:—Mr. Hsiung Hsi Ling (who also represented ex-President Li Yuan-Hung); Mr. Chu Yin (representing Tuchun Chen Kwang Yuan, of Kiangsi); Mr. Tu Anan (representing Mr. Liu Peh-shen, who, in turn, represents Mr. Chang Chien, representing Tuchun Wong Chang-shen, also representing Mr. C. W. Frodsham, Mr. T. A. Barson and Mr. C. W. Frodsham, Mr. T. A. Barson acted as Secretary to the meeting.

Mr. Hsiung said that this happened to be the inaugural meeting of the Chinese Mining Corporation, and the shareholders were either themselves present or were represented by someone present. He requested the meeting to nominate a temporary chairman.

Mr. Barson said that he took the greatest pleasure in proposing that Mr. Hsiung be elected not only temporary Chairman but also permanent Chairman of the Chinese Mining Corporation. This resolution was passed.

The Chairman recounted the history of the Corporation. Chinese regulations required that such a Company should be registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr. Hsiung remarked that the powers of the Corporation covered a wide scope. The Corporation could conduct mining business on its own, assist other Companies to secure financial help by introducing and negotiating with foreign financiers, and could also send geologists to any part of China to study mining conditions or explore mining areas. It was, however, understood by both the Chinese and British parties that advances required by the geologists were to be made by the British party to be returned after the Corporation had made money.

Mr. Hsiung spoke of the interest displayed by the Chinese in the opening of the Corporation and pointed out that the Chinese portion of the share-capital had been over-subscribed by as much as 50 per cent, and this surplus had to be refunded.

Mr. Hsiung next indicated that as the shareholders were present, he would like to read the Regulations which had been drawn up and the six Directors stipulated should be elected.

Mr. Barson gave the names of Mr. J. P. Kenrick, Mr. G. W. Frodsham and himself, as the Directors representing British interests.

The Chinese shareholders then declared their approval of the nomination of Messrs. J. P. Kenrick, G. W. Frodsham and T. A. Barson as the three Directors on the foreign side.

Three Chinese Directors were next chosen. Mr. Hsiung Hsi Ling, who had already been proposed and accepted as the Chairman, proposed Mr. Pan Fu and Mr. Liu Peh-shen (the latter gentleman being represented by Mr. Tu Anan). This was agreed to by Messrs. T. A. Barson and G. W. Frodsham.

The Chinese shareholders elected Tuchun Chan Kwang Yuan as Auditor on the Chinese side, and there being no objection on the foreign part, this was passed.

Mr. Hsiung proposed Mr. Frodsham as Managing Director of the Corporation. Mr. Barson seconded the motion, and it was carried.

The Chairman referred to Article 3 of the Regulations, and Mr. Frodsham suggested that Mr. T. S. Wei should be elected Assistant Manager. This was passed.

Mr. Barson extended a hearty welcome to the Chinese of the Chinese Mining Corporation. He stated that shortly after the agreement was signed last year, he left for England, where he took the opportunity of discussing the subject with mining capitalists there. The Pekin Syndicate were not new to China, neither were they without experience of joint working with the Chinese; and they had the means of meeting any extensive operations the Corporation might be called upon to deal with. He ventured to say that in the days of rapid progress foreign capital was very necessary for the welfare of China, but he was just as certain that the employment of foreign capital in China was unsatisfactory and unfair unless the Chinese also reduced taxation and benefited the nation generally. This was one of the objects of the Company—profitable production. The country offered the natural wealth, and the Corporation possessed the capital and the technical knowledge to turn it into cash. He hoped that the Corporation would now make a start straightaway, and by making money for the Company incidentally confer great benefit upon the Chinese nation.

The Chinese members of the meeting applauded this speech, and Mr. Barson, continuing, said he felt sure that in having Mr. Hsiung Hsi Ling as Chairman the Corporation was the envy of all the foreigners in China.

Mr. Hsiung thanked Mr. Barson for his compliment, and said that what Mr. Barson had just said was not only appreciated by himself but also by all the Chinese shareholders as well. Mr. Hsiung then drew attention to the fact that all joint enterprises between British and Chinese, turning out very satisfactorily. So far, all joint enterprises between the Chinese and British people had been

successful, and Mr. Hsiung hoped that the results in the present case would equal, if not excel, those of the Kailan Administration and the Fu Chung Corporation. The Chinese were fully aware of the fair and straightforward dealing of the British. The British were noted for being lucky people in finance, because they invariably proved successful anywhere, and he thought that in having British people as partners the Corporation was to be congratulated.

The meeting then adjourned.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## NANNING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

July 1st.

## POLITICAL.

At the present time a conference is being held in Nanning on the subject of internal peace for China. Tong Kai Lu, the Tuchun of Hupeh, has sent Chui K'uen as his representative, Lai Yuan Hung has sent his own nephew, Lai Shue Nam; Lei Lu Hon has sent Loh Hiu Fung; Lei Fuk Lam has sent Lei Wa Ch'au; Wu Ting Fong has sent Lau Shiu Wan; Lei Teng Choh, who possibly comes from Lei Fuk Lam, has brought a lot of presents to General Luk Wing Ting, consisting of household furniture, chairs, tables, pictures, etc.

General Luk is in Nanning holding consultations with the above-mentioned representatives.

A few of the boycotted goods were hung up on the telegraph-posts outside the Civil Governor's yamen by way of advertisement for the movement. A certain shop was reported to have bought a hundred packing cases of Japanese matches cheaply, owing to the boycott, the hope of selling them at a high profit when the boycott was over. This became known to the students, who thereupon wished to go and stone the profiteer, but they were prevailed upon not to do so, and contented themselves with exhorting the man not to do it again.

In connection with the boycott some enterprising person has brought out a magazine about the size of one of the monthlies in England. The first article is written in English, but some of it is so badly put together that it is almost unintelligible.

Following the recent visit of H.M.S. "Naudy" two other men-of-war have been up, viz., H.M.S. "Moorhen" and H.M.S. "Tarantula". The last named got here from Wuchow in thirty hours, but in doing so swamped about thirty sampans on the way and broke down the telegraph wire between Nanning and Wuchow, thereby causing great inconvenience to business people and others.

This may be a good way of impressing the Chinese with the might of the British Navy, but it will not help to make the Union Jack popular. The "Tarantula" stayed in Nanning only one day, then, as the water began to fall a little, returned to Wuchow. The "Moorhen" remained a few days and then went on to Fankai.

Wangchow is reported to be suffering from an epidemic of some kind of scrofulous disease. Over a hundred people have died in two weeks.

According to reports, over a million of the Miao people, on the Western border of Kwangsi, have died from starvation, owing to the failure of the rice harvest. In consequence of this the survivors have been looting the towns, in desperation, and the soldiers had to be sent to suppress the disturbances. The magistrate who was ordered to put down the riots asked for soldiers and arms, but especially for rice to supply the needs of the starving people.

According to the report current in Nanning, however, the trouble was due to the fact that soldiers had been sent to destroy the opium poppy by pulling up the growing plant.

On the arrival of the M.B. "Chi Tai" from Peseh the soldiers whose business it was to search for opium set on to one of the boat hands as he went ashore and wounded him with a dagger. The man ran back to the boat and told the guards, who forthwith opened fire upon the shore, wounding one of the soldiers and two innocent water-carriers.

A farmer not far away had his farm looted by robbers and lost about \$8,000—the savings of ten years—made up of silver dollars, paper notes, cents, cash, jewellery, and clothing. In another village, robbers stole over ten cattle and two women.

Cattle are suffering in Nanning from some disease which, in many cases, causes a very quick death.

Two men in a boat on the river were killed by lightning.

Owing to the high price of sugar, an extra quantity has been brought in and placed on the market, thus bringing down the price.

It is reported that many of the officials are investing their spare money in gold leaf, for fear of a crash in the paper currency now in use.

The Bell and Drum Tower, the relic of antiquity and interest in Nanning, is now undergoing repairs in order to keep it of the first rice harvest is now being reaped. The prospects of the second harvest are good, as there is now plenty of water.

The meeting then adjourned.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SHANGHAI'S PROPOSED NEW BY-LAWS.

## OPPOSITION TO PRESS REGULATION.

In connection with the intention of the Shanghai Municipal Council to secure powers for licensing the businesses of printer, lithographer, engraver or printer or publisher of any newspaper or periodical, the following letter has been addressed to the Council by the American Chamber of Commerce of China:—

The attention of the American Chamber of Commerce of China has been called to the proposed amended by-laws to be submitted to the ratepayers whereby newspapers and printing presses are to be licensed. The proposed action is covered in the Municipal Gazette for Thursday, June 28th, on page 200, and reads as follows:—

The omission to provide for the licensing of the press and of printing establishments, etc., must be considered serious. That the Council should be vested with every power necessary to the preservation of peace and good order within the Settlement was amply demonstrated in the recent student unrest which ultimately extended to the merchant and labouring classes of the Chinese community. In particular, it is essential that the Council should have full power of immediate action, without recourse to any other authority, to prevent the publication of any printed matter of a character calculated to incite to a breach of the peace. Accordingly the Council will submit the Council's text of by-laws for the ratepayer's approval, with the following words inserted in by-law XXXIV, between the words "goats" and "to sell" viz— "or carry on the business of a printer, lithographer or engraver or print or publish any newspaper or periodical."

This proposed regulation is contrary to American principles and is one which Americans cannot support. To this end we call your attention to Article I, under the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America as follows:—

Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Americans feel that the right of free speech and free press are safeguards of their liberty, and they cannot do other than oppose attempts to deprive themselves as well as the Chinese of these rights. The operation of this law would create an intolerable situation in Shanghai since it would transfer to the Municipal Council and especially to the Municipal Police full authority to regulate and suppress any American publication which the Municipal Police might consider had violated its regulations.

The proposal to license newspapers and printing presses in the International Settlement would have the effect of establishing a permanent official censorship on all newspapers and other publications. It would place in the hands of a small body of men complete power to close up any newspaper, foreign or Chinese, forbid the publication of any book, pamphlet or circular and to exercise this great power without recourse or appeal.

We desire especially to call to your attention the fact that Shanghai is the publishing centre of China and the proposed by-law would immediately tend to destroy at once the goodwill value of every newspaper and magazine in this city. The printing and publishing business and allied industries constitute one of the largest elements in the business life of this community. The enactment of this by-law would at once tend to kill this important industry that means so much to the future development of China.

For the reasons mentioned in the foregoing and for many others affecting the liberties of the people of this city which we might mention, we trust you will understand our position in this matter which in our opinion is also the opinion of most of the liberal-minded citizens of this city and China in general. Thanking you, we are, Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. B. POWELL, Secretary.

Shanghai, June 26th, 1918.

## POCKET-PICKING.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with picking the pockets of another Chinese, and stealing a purse containing \$12.

Complainant was standing opposite M. Y. San's biscuit factory when he felt a tug at his coat. He searched for his purse and, finding it missing, chased the defendant, who was arrested by a Chinese constable.

Defendant stated that he was innocent. He bought some biscuits, and, when going out of the shop, saw the purse lying on the ground. He picked it up and was about to hand it to complainant when he was arrested.

Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

## A LITTLE BOY WITH A WATCH AND CHAIN.

Sergeant Ingham made his customary inspection of the pawn-shops on Sunday and noticed a little boy trying to pawn a gold watch and chain. As the boy could not give any satisfactory explanation of how the articles came into his possession he was arrested.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the boy made a statement to the effect that a man gave him the watch to pawn. As the boy said he could identify the man, Mr. Lindell remanded the case to give him the opportunity of doing so.

## PEACE THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

## AT THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

A Peace Thanksgiving service was held at "Ohel Leah" Synagogue, on Sunday, when a large and representative gathering of Jews was present.

The Minister read the following special prayer for the occasion:—

"Our Father, our King, joyfully we enter Thy gates to-day and bow down before Thee in prayer of thanksgiving. Thou makest us glad according to the days Thou hast afflicted us, according to the years wherein we have seen evil. Thou hast chastised us sorely, but Thou hast not given us over unto destruction. When the spirit of perverseness rent asunder the bonds of peace, alarm and desolation came upon us; and through weary years the nations drank deep of the cup of confusion. In our darkness we turned unto Thee that Thou have compassion upon us, and make the justice of our cause to shine as the light. And lo, Thou didst make the hosts of Freedom and Justice triumph, and didst shatter the sceptre of oppression. Thy mighty arm has been our salvation; and all men see that there is a God who judgeth the peoples in equity and leadeth the nations in paths of righteousness."

"Father of Peace, as Thou callest the roaring sea, so hast Thou quieted the tumultuous storm in the breast of the peoples. The nations that trusted in their mighty sword are repenting of their evil ways, and will no longer toil in vain. A Covenant of Peace has been established, and the ravages of war are ended. May it be Thy gracious will that the work of peace be righteousness; and its effect, the sure coming of a League of Peoples, with liberty and confidence unto all the dwellers on earth. O be Thou a shield unto this brotherhood of nations; and if any design evil against it, speedily frustrate their counsels. Cause the spirit of revolt and lawlessness to vanish from the earth; and let there be no breach or lamentation in our streets."

"O Guardian of Israel, guard the remnant of Thy people, and silence the tongue of hatred that rises against Israel. O shelter them in the shadow of Thy love, safe from oppression and uncharitable men. Hasten the days when the children of men understand that they have One Father, that One God created us all. Then shall the light of universal justice flood the world, and the knowledge and love of God cover the earth, as the waters cover the sea. Amen and Amen."

Mr. David Gubbay then delivered an address, at the conclusion of which a memorial prayer for those fallen in the war was read.

## SPECIAL PRAYERS BY THE PARSEES.

Special prayers were recited at a Thanksgiving service held, on Sunday morning, by the Parsee community of Hongkong at No. 29, Elgin Street.

Mr. P. C. Sidhva delivered an address, after the service, in which he referred to the great objects for which the Allies banded themselves to resist the Central Power, and said it was only just to expect that the cause of Right must prevail in the end. Reference was made, also, to the ill-advised action of the Amir of Afghanistan in declaring war against India. It was cheering to note, said the speaker, that the storm-clouds in that region were almost disappearing, and it was to be hoped that the recent proposal for a suspension of hostilities would be successful, and Peace reign in that part of the world too.

## QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

## WORK OF THE HONGKONG BRANCH IN MAY AND JUNE.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE (under Miss Loureiro):—

May.—3 pairs of socks, 8 pairs of bed socks, 4 mufflers, 1 trench sweater, 17 scrubbers, 24 mops, 80 food covers, 311 mosquito nets, 624 rolled bandages, and 600 sponge swabs.

June.—31 pairs of bed socks, 11 pairs of socks, 120 small mosquito nets, 138 food covers, 2 sweaters, 1 muffler, 8 knitted scrubbers, 54 white handkerchiefs, 800 rolled bandages, and 1,320 sponge swabs.

Union Church Working Party (under Mrs. Macdonald):—

One case to Serbian Relief Fund containing—52 nightdresses, 48 shirts, 22 women's and children's garments, 8 pairs of children's stockings, 24 mufflers, 50 pairs of socks, 12 pairs of knee caps, 1 knitted rug, and a large quantity of old clothing for men and women.

The following letter has been received:—

21st General Hospital, Ras-el-Tin, Alexandria, 10/4/18.

DEAR MRS. JORDAN,—Allow me first to apologise for being so long in writing to thank yourself, Mrs. Gurner and the ladies of Hongkong for that splendid consignment of medical and surgical odds and ends you so kindly forwarded per Commander Nares. They will come in most useful for my hospital, which I am pleased to tell you, is one of the 4 Generals selected to stay on during the Army of occupation.

It was most kind of yourself responding to my request.

I have not seen Father Watson for some time, he having left Alexandria for Montreal, but hear he is likely to come back again.

We are all delighted the war is ended, but we are kept busy here in Egypt by a little internal trouble.

I trust both yourself and the Doctor are enjoying the best of health. With kindest regards to you both.—Sincerely yours,

(Signed) PEARCY J. PROBYN.



## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.).]

## MURDER OF A CHINESE CONSTABLE.

Lung So was indicted for the murder of Chan Chi, a Chinese constable, on May 4th, in Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted. Mr. R. E. Bellios (instructed by Mr. C. H. Lyson) defended.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. H. W. Dick, F. A. Mackintosh, C. Stewart, W. N. Fleming, B. W. Tapp, F. Rapp and A. P. Samy.

The Crown Solicitor stated that at about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of May 4th, an armed robbery took place at No. 34, Western Street. While the robbers were in the house a shot was fired and an alarm was raised. A number of constables who were on duty at No. 7 Police-station, close by, ran into Western Street, and when they reached the corner they saw three men running out of a little lane at the back of the house which had been robbed. They pursued the robbers, but in a little while one of the robbers disappeared. In Des Vaux Road, a Chinese constable, the deceased, who was off duty, joined in the chase and seized the prisoner, who turned round and shot him through the heart. The constable collapsed in the road, and the prisoner continued his flight with the other robber.

A little later, the other robber managed to make his escape, and the Police were chasing only the prisoner. In Des Vaux Road an Indian constable fired at the prisoner, who returned the fire. No damage was done by these shots. Soon afterwards, the prisoner disappeared into No. 130, Des Vaux Road. A guard was placed round the house, and Inspector Macdonald, who arrived on the scene, went inside to arrest the prisoner. The two floors were searched, without avail. The prisoner was seen to escape and was fired at. Eventually the prisoner ran into a house in Avenue Street and was apprehended.

When questioned at the Police-station, the prisoner said he was asked by another man to go to the house with him. He was standing outside when he heard a shot fired and he ran away. A constable chased him. He did not kill anyone. At the Magistrate's, the prisoner said that when he was running a man, who had a parcel in one hand and a revolver in the other, seized him. There was a struggle and he managed to seize the revolver and the parcel. He ran into a house close by and opened the parcel. Finding it contained revolver cartridges, he put some into the revolver and fired it several times into the air.

In conclusion, the Crown Solicitor said there was little doubt as to the identity of the prisoner, because the Police had him in view all the time, except for a short time while he was inside a house.

Mr. G. W. Avenell, the Hongkong Defence Corps armorer, said that, in his opinion, after examination of the hole in the singlet worn by the deceased when he was shot, the revolver must have been fired from within an inch of the deceased's body.

Mr. Bellios suggested that during the struggle between the prisoner and the deceased the revolver might have gone off with the use of less pressure on the trigger than would ordinarily be required.

Mr. Avenell replied that a pressure of from 12 to 14 pounds would have been required to fire the revolver under any circumstances.

The lady in whose house the robbery took place deposed that the robbers numbered four—three men and one woman. She identified the prisoner as the man who fired the revolver in her house. When the robbers had gone, she missed \$30.

After several witnesses for the prosecution had been called, the hearing was adjourned until this morning.

## THEFT FROM THE "KWAISANG."

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing an iron shackle from the "Kwaikang."

Defendant was arrested while walking along the Praya, and the shackle was found concealed in a cloth girdle round his waist.

Defendant stated that a boy gave him the shackle, and he did not know it had been stolen.

Mr. Hutchison, who was informed that the defendant had two previous convictions against him, sentenced the youth to four weeks' hard labour, and advised him to lead an honest life in future.

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING.  
MOR ATTACKS TWO SAILORS.

A crowd of about 300 Chinese, armed with sticks and stones, mobbed two Japanese sailors, who were on their way to join their ship, which is in dock, at Hungghom, on Saturday evening. But for the timely arrival of two Indian constables the Japanese would have received serious injuries.

Two of the leaders of the crowd were charged at the Magistrate's, yesterday, with disorderly behaviour.

An Indian constable stated that he was on duty in Bulkely Street when he noticed two Japanese sailors being followed by a crowd of about 300 Chinese. He and another constable went up to the crowd, whereupon they melted away. Defendant, however, picked up a large piece of granite from a verandah and aimed it at the Japanese, who managed to evade it. Witness then arrested the defendant and took him to the Police Station.

Mr. Lindell: Were there a large number of constables with you?—Witness: No; only the other Indian.

What did you do?—I arrested defendant.

On the spot?—Yes.

When you arrested him what did the crowd do?—Some of them called out to other Chinese to rush at us and liberate him.

Inspector Browne: The crowd followed the constables to the Police-station, shouting *Da, da molo kwai*. ("Hit, hit, the Indian devil.")

Mr. Lindell: They tried to strike you?—Witness: Yes.

Defendant: I don't know anything about it. I am innocent. I was buying some provisions from a shop when I saw the crowd and came out to the verandah. Then I was arrested.

The Interpreter: The constable states that he saw defendant hitting a stone.

Mr. Lindell: You don't hit a stone; you throw it. (To defendant.) You are convicted. Learn to behave yourself—\$15. If you don't pay, you go to prison for three weeks.

The second Chinese was then charged.

The Indian constable stated that he was ordered by the Inspector to keep a look-out in Bulkely Street. When he got to the place defendant threw a stone at him, which struck him on the shoulder.

The Interpreter: Defendant says he did not hit a stone.

Mr. Lindell: I told you not to say "hit a stone." "Threw a stone" is correct.

Defendant, who stated that he was falsely accused and had been assaulted by the constable, was fined \$30, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

"CRABS MIXED WITH WINE."  
A DYING MAN'S DIET.

"Crabs mixed with wine" formed the subject of a plot which was disclosed at the Magistrate's, yesterday, when two Chinese were charged with obtaining money by menaces.

One of the defendants, it seems, went to a painter's shop in D'Aguilar Street and told the proprietor that some men wanted to see him on important business. Complainant, thinking he was to receive commissions for painting, hastened off with the caller to the interview. In the house, to which he was conducted he found three strange men, and, before he had time to take a seat, the second defendant accused him of giving his nephew, a dying man, "crabs mixed with wine." Complainant denied the allegation, whereupon he was invited to visit the sick man and see for himself what his callousness had done. Complainant agreed, and on the way the men suggested that he should pay some money—a few \$10 notes—as compensation, and then the matter would be dropped. The alternative held out was a charge of manslaughter to be preferred against him. Complainant became alarmed, and, meeting a European Sergeant, appealed to him for help. All the men, except first defendant, immediately took to their heels. First defendant was arrested, and he divulged second defendant's hiding place. As a consequence, the second defendant was apprehended. The party visited the nephew's house, and he stated that a *fok*, and not his uncle, had given him crabs to eat mixed with wine.

The Sergeant asked for a remand, which was granted.

## AN ARMS CASE.

A the Magistrate's, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and ten rounds of ammunition.

Defendant, who had come from America, was arrested on board the *On Lee*, which was about to sail for Hongkong. The ammunition was found concealed in a razor-case, while the revolver was hidden in a girdle.

Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$100, with the alternative of four weeks' hard labour.

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. B. J. BOTELHO.

The funeral took place at the Roman Catholic cemetery, last evening, of the late Mr. Braz Joaquim Botelho, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Botelho Bros., and a prominent and highly respected member of the local Portuguese community. The deceased, who was only 43 years of age, had been in very bad health for some time past. He went over to Macho for medical treatment, but the disease from which he suffered, diabetes, had obtained too firm a hold, and death took place on Sunday. The remains were brought to Hongkong yesterday morning by the s.s. *Sui Tai*, and deposited in the chapel, where they remained till burial, surrounded by a large number of wreaths.

At 3.30 p.m. Bishop Pozzoni conducted a service in the chapel, being assisted by Rev. Frs. Robert, Noval and Bianci, and a number of acolytes. The service over, the coffin, which was of polished oak, was borne on the shoulders of the deceased's nephews to its last resting place, where the Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop, who also paid a tribute to the deceased's goodness of heart and munificence.

Amongst those present at the obsequies were: Messrs. E. V. M. R. de Souza, P. V. Botelho, O. D. Barretto, D. E. da Carvalho, G. A. Ivanovich, F. X. d'Almada, J. O. Sheppard, R. E. Gubbay, L. E. Lammert, C. A. da Rosa, J. M. Alves, T. A. Carmona, A. M. L. Soares, J. P. Braga, A. F. B. Silva, Netto, J. M. Eca da Silva, C. F. Carvalho, J. P. Xavier, E. d'Aquino, J. M. C. da Basto, A. G. da Rocha, F. M. P. da Graça, I. M. Xavier, C. R. d'Assumpção, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, and Capt. J. P. Braga.

Wreaths were sent by the Club Lusitano, Club Recreio, Committee of the Club Recreio, Atok Brothers, China's Provident, Loan and Mortgage Co., Sassoon, Howard and Gubbay, Carvalho & Co., North China Insurance Co., Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Chinese Staff of Botelho Bros., O. S. K. Xavier Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lammert, Mr. J. O. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Murray, Mr. O. H. Ritter, Mrs. Melania Botelho, Mrs. S. Botelho, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. H. Botelho, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. M. R. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Botelho, Mr. J. A. V. Ribeiro, Mr. J. M. V. Remedios, Mr. A. M. da Rosa, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sequeira, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. da Silva, Mr. C. H. Basto, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. L. Soares, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Castro, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Figueiredo, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Azevedo, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. d'Almada, Mr. and Mrs. Leo d'Almada, Mr. J. S. Rodrigues, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. d'Almada Remedios, Mr. H. Hyndman, Mr. and Mrs. V. Gonsalves, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lopes, Mr. F. A. Machado, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. da Rosa, Mr. P. J. Lopes, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Figueiredo, Mr. F. M. P. da Graça, Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remedios, Dr. and Mrs. F. M. G. Ozorio, Dr. Kew, Mr. J. M. Alves, Mr. and Mrs. C. Silva, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Barretto, Mr. S. Yasuda, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. da Rosa, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Marques, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. C. Basto, Mr. A. A. Carvalho, Mr. J. M. V. de Figueiredo, Mr. and Mrs. B. Basto, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ivanovich, Mr. and Mrs. I. da Rocha, Mr. M. de Jesus and family, Miss M. J. Carreira, Madame Leiria, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Xavier, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Barretto, Mr. C. A. Lopes, Mr. C. A. d'Assumpção, Mrs. E. M. Jorge, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. B. Monteiro, Mr. J. A. E. Ivanovich, Mr. G. A. E. Ivanovich, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. E. de Britto, Mr. M. Britto, Mr. J. M. da Conceição, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Guterres, Mrs. A. Basto, Mrs. M. C. Jorge, Mr. J. M. Camarao, Mr. A. M. de Souza, Mr. A. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. J. d'Eca, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Noronha, Mr. D. A. Rozario, Mr. and Mrs. E. da Rosa, Mr. F. Gomes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Prata, Mr. F. H. Eca d'Silva, Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, Messrs. U. Chue Tok, Tai Yau Fung, Leung Wan Nang, Quan Cheong, Ng Sui Ki, Lee Sheung Yin, Sun Pak-ming, Woo Fung, Sam Chung Hing, and Li Hoi Sun.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

A telegram has been received by the local branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine from the Head Office at Paris stating that, at the annual general meeting on June 20th, it was announced that the profit of the Bank for the year 1918 was *frs.* 6,027,000. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, absorbing *frs.* 2,468,000, the balance of *frs.* 3,559,000 being placed to reserve and carried forward to the new account.

## CHINA'S NEW REGULATIONS FOR NON-TREATY RESIDENTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, June 28th.

An epoch in Chinese history was marked by the promulgation on June 22nd of the Regulations governing non-treaty residents in China. These, of course, exclude the principle of extra-territoriality. Non-treaty residents, among whom we may now include Germans and Austrians, will be subject to Chinese law, and special courts will be established in which cases against them will be tried, but they will enjoy privileges in respect of being immune from the restrictions imposed upon the nationals of Treaty nations. The regulations are appended:—

Article 1.—Non-Treaty aliens resident within the territory of China shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the administrative officials of this country in accordance with the provisions of the present Regulations.

Article 2.—On entering into the territory of this country a non-Treaty alien shall submit his passport to be visé. Other measures shall also be taken to identify his occupation and social status.

Article 3.—Should such non-Treaty aliens be found to be tramps, paupers, or other characters, whose presence in this country is dangerous to public peace or public health, they shall be prohibited from landing in this country.

Article 4.—Non-Treaty aliens who, on landing in this country, are suspected of carrying contraband shall be subject to inspection.

In case contraband is discovered as the result of the inspection, as mentioned in the above Article, such contraband shall be liable to seizure. If the importation of the contraband is believed to be likely to lead to grave consequences the carrier shall be prohibited from landing in this country.

Article 5.—Should a non-Treaty alien, after landing in this country, be engaged in any unlawful occupation or commit illegal acts, he shall, in addition to being properly dealt with according to the laws and orders of this country, be liable to deportation. Those who are suspected of committing espionage, etc., shall be subject to the same treatment.

Article 6.—Non-Treaty aliens shall be entitled to live in Treaty ports or places where, by suzerainty, foreigners are allowed to reside.

In case non-Treaty aliens have houses at places provided for under the above Article they shall be subject to the Regulations governing the lease of houses in those places.

Article 7.—Should a non-Treaty alien travel in the interior, he shall be required to apply to the authorities for a pass-port. No surveying of any kind shall be allowed to be done by a non-Treaty alien at places where he travels.

Article 8.—Non-Treaty aliens shall not be allowed to lease property in the interior, but those who live in inland towns and cities as missionaries and lease houses for the purpose of establishing churches, schools, hospitals and other charitable organisations shall be excepted.

In the case of leasing houses under the provision of the above Article, both the lessor and the lessee shall submit their lease to the local officials concerned for sanction.

Article 9.—Non-Treaty aliens shall not be allowed to act as editors or publishers of newspapers or magazines of whatever kind, nor shall they be permitted to become members of societies having political affiliations, or participate in meetings convened for political discussion.

Article 10.—The administration of the non-Treaty aliens shall be subject to the common laws and orders, in addition to the present regulations and the other specially promulgated laws and orders.

Article 11.—The present Regulation shall become operative from the day of its promulgation.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF GELIGNITE.  
HEAVY PENALTY INFLICTED.

A Chinese, was walking along Aberdeen Road on Sunday evening, carrying a hand-bag, when an Indian Sergeant stopped him on suspicion, and asked him what the bag contained. The waylaver replied that there was nothing in the bag except a few rags. The constable was not satisfied with this reply, and invited the man to accompany him to the Police-station, where Sergeant Davis discovered that the bag contained 51 sticks of gelignite and 51 detonators.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, the defendant was charged with being in unlawful possession of the gelignite.

Sergeant Davis stated that in his opinion the man, who was a stone-mason at Deepwater Bay, had stolen the gelignite with the assistance of the foreman. The usual procedure adopted by these men was to receive two sticks of gelignite for blasting operations, and to hide one stick. Defendant had stated at the Station that another man gave him the bag, but when the Police asked him to point out the man he was unable to do so.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$200, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

TELEPHONE 1741.

## FURNISHING NEW GOODS

## DEPT.

THIN  
SUMMER  
BLANKETS.

## JUST ARRIVED.

SIZE 80" x 60" WHITE WITH  
BLUE STRIPES AND BOUND  
EACH END BLUE SILK.  
\$5.50 each.

CAMP  
BEDS.

COVERED IN BROWN  
CANVAS  
\$8.50 each.

BRITISH MADE  
GALVANIZED  
CHAIN MATTRESSES.

IN ALL SIZES  
FROM  
\$37.50 each.

COMBINATION  
BEDSTEADS.

IN THREE PARTS  
SIZES 3'0" x 6'6"  
\$18.00 each.

BLACK & BRASS  
FOUR POST  
BEDSTEADS.

IN ALL SIZES  
FROM  
\$50 each.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## WISEMAN LTD.

JUST ARRIVED

## Confectionery from England.

PASCALL'S FAMOUS BUTTER-SCOTCH.

EVERTON TOFFEE.

JORDON TOFFEE.

and

ALMOND ROCK.

This is the first arrival of Confectionery from

England since

1916.

## WISEMAN LTD.

[106]

**Powell Ltd.**  
TELEPHONE 346



NEW STOCK  
OF  
WATERPROOF  
BOOTS  
IN  
BLACK AND BROWN.  
ALSO  
GOLOSHES  
AND  
KNEE BOOTS.

## RAINCOATS

A SMART SELECTION IN  
PARAMATTA, SILK OILSKINS,  
AND  
WATERPROOF TWEEDS.

SMART IN APPEARANCE.

UMBRELLAS.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**THE COLONIAL SECRETARY** will be obliged to all those who went from Hongkong on Active Service and have now returned to the Colony will communicate their names and addresses to the Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, July 7th, 1918. [955]

## FETTES COLLEGE WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

ANY old Fettesians who would like information with regard to the above Fund may obtain same from B. D. F. BETH, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., SHANGHAI, who will also be glad to receive Subscriptions on behalf of the Honorary Treasurers. [858]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BELEDEI"  
FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON  
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after July 13th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before July 30th or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on July 15th at 11 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, July 7th, 1918. [957]

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by July 8th, 1918, at 3 P.M., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas, on July 8th, 1918, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, July 1st, 1918. [958]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TERESIAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns at Kowloon, where it will be at the Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after July 6th. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 11th, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before July 25th, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, July 5th, 1918. [959]

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

## AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3931.

FAVOURER with instructions from the Consignor, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), July 28th, 1918, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

Also  
An Assortment of Household Linens, Drawn Work and Embroideries.

Terms: Cash on Delivery  
Hongkong, July 5th, 1918.

## INTIMATIONS

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

FROM this date until further notice Mr. GEORGE HERBERT ELLIOTT has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.  
W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, Manager for China. Hongkong, July 1st, 1918. [956]

## NOTICE.

## IN DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

NO ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, all parties of Chinese, allied and neutral nationalities having deposits in the above Bank in GOLD currency are required to register same with the Local Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, care of the Bank of China, Canton, within two weeks from date. Canton, July 5th, 1918. [947]

## NOTICE.

1.—The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites TENDERS by British subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated in the British Concession, Shamen, and known and Registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as Lot Number 24 which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 2nd day of September, 1920. This Property, which was lately occupied by Jabsen & Co., has an area of 12,845 square feet and is situated at the corner of South Avenue and First Street, A Residence, Godown and Servants' quarters are built on the site.

2.—The Custodian further invites TENDERS by British subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated in the British Concession, Shamen, and known and Registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as Lot Number 51 which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 31st day of September, 1920. This Property, which was lately occupied by Melchers and Company, has an area of 12,845 square feet and is situated at the corner of Central Avenue and Third Street. A Residence, Godown and Servants' Quarters are built upon the site.

3.—Particulars and Conditions of Sale of either of the above properties may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consulate-General, in Hongkong to the CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

4.—Inspection of the Properties can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton.

5.—Tenders by writing for either of the properties, which should be addressed to the Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 30, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, so as to reach him not later than the 1st day of August, 1918, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 15th day of AUGUST, 1918.

6.—The Custodian is not bound to accept the Highest or any Tender received.

ALLAN G. MOSSOP, Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 30, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, July 1st, 1918. [961]

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## 8% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on July 1st, 1918, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 14 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, At  
HONGKONG, Shanghai or  
Tientsin.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, At  
HONGKONG, Tientsin and  
Shanghai only.

RUSO-ASIATIC BANK, At  
HONGKONG, Tientsin and  
Shanghai only.

HANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At  
HONGKONG, Tientsin and  
Shanghai only.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd., At  
HONGKONG, Tientsin and  
Shanghai only.

BANQUE BRASSE, At  
HONGKONG, Tientsin and  
Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the 2 will be:

On £20 Bonds: 2 s. d.  
Per Coupon (Gross) 13 0 0  
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 3 7 1/2

Net amount payable 8 4 1/2

On £100 Bonds: 2 s. d.  
Per Coupon (Gross) 13 0 0  
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 3 7 1/2

Net amount payable 22 2 0

On £500 Bonds: 2 s. d.  
Per Coupon (Gross) 13 0 0  
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 3 7 1/2

Net amount payable 210 10 0

Payment will be made in Tens at the Demand  
Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.  
By Order,  
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
W. S. NATHAN,  
General Manager. [945]

## WAT KEE.

## FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833. [976]

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1917.

With Index. Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

## INTIMATIONS

## AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR SALE.

Known as  
THE LUNA PARK.  
A BIG MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.  
Formerly run by Mr. BENIS.

CONSISTING of a Modern Carousel or Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty-four persons, including Automatic Organ worked by Electricity, Ocean or Grating Wave with Uran and Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor and Magneto Base Ball or Doll Hitting Amusement Show, Dart Gallery, Laughing Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery with set of diverse Targets, Punching or Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and Sons' Steam Engine, two Gasoline Motors and a Cinema Tent.  
The Above is to be seen in Singapore and to be sold as a whole for immediate delivery.  
Price \$50,000 or nearest Offer.  
Offers and Applications for full particulars to be addressed to TAN CHENG KEE & COMPANY, 57, Waterloo Street, Singapore. [959]

## G. R. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. 40

## WANTED.

A Young Lady seeks situation as Office Assistant, thorough knowledge of all kinds of Office work.

Reply to—  
"A.B.C."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [934]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions.  
For particulars apply to—  
MANAGER,  
HONGKONG HOTEL [946]

## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, Masonic Hall Annex, formerly Italian Consulate, suitable for Offices.

Apply to—  
SECRETARY,  
c/o MASONIC HALL. [943]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Prince's Building.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [944]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED at the PEAK, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Supreme Court. [937]

## TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply to—  
W. L. PATTENDEN,  
GILMAN & CO., LTD.,  
84, Des Vaux Road Central. [937]

## TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [932]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden.

Possession July 15th.

A 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court in Mindem Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings. 61

## THE PEAK.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—  
"I.Y.Z."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [944]

## INTIMATION

## Compania General

de

Tobaccos

de

Filipinas

## NUEVO

## CORTADO

## EXTRA

\$3.00 per 100

## A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT

## for Discriminating

## Smokers.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

## LIMITED.

## CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618

## DEATH.

BOTELHO.—At Macao, on July 8th, BRAZ JOAQUIM BOTELHO (senior partner of Botelho Bros., Hongkong), aged 43. [953]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, July 28th, 1918.

## THE EGYPTIAN RISING.

SOME indication of the violence of the recent outbreaks in Egypt is afforded by the announcement that the authorities have imposed fines amounting in all to £220,000 upon various districts for damaging the railways and other Government property. Still more convincing evidence is furnished by the official report that twenty-seven British soldiers, four European civilians, and nine Indian soldiers were killed, and that seventy British and forty Indian soldiers were wounded. In addition, there were a number of victims amongst the Greek and Armenian elements of the heterogeneous population of the country. On their side, the Egyptians paid the penalty of their folly, with nearly a thousand lives. The rising, which was evidently carefully planned, took the authorities completely by surprise. Probably this was due to the withdrawal of British officials from the Intelligence organization in order to meet the needs of the war. That Egypt should have remained perfectly tranquil while the Turks were successful in the field and that it should have been seething with disorder when British arms were everywhere triumphant is a curious circumstance that calls for explanation, more especially as the country enjoyed exceptional prosperity throughout the war. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that there was mismanagement somewhere. In the first place, it seems that the British officials, with their usual inability to recognise the value of judicious national advertising, neglected to organise any public celebration of the

Allies' victory, and, as a consequence, the impression, carefully fostered by our enemies in the country, that we had no cause for rejoicing became general. To make matters worse, the High Commissioner suddenly shut up the Residency one evening in January, dismissed the servants, and left for England without warning or leave-taking—a proceeding which encouraged the belief that the end of the British Occupation had begun. The suggestion has been made that the delay in bringing into operation the scheme of Constitutional reform, prepared by Lord KITCHENER in 1913, was disappointing to the educated section of the native community, whose feeling of irritation grew when they heard so much of "self-determination" and saw other races, liberated by the war, being granted semi-independence. Be this as it may, the treatment of the Nationalist leaders was very maladroit. When they claimed the right to proceed to Paris to represent the Egyptians at the Allied Conference, four of them were arrested and deported to Malta. It was announced that, while the Government would welcome RASHDI PASHA and other accredited representatives of the Egyptian Administration at Paris, it was impossible to allow the presence there of persons whom Lord CURZON described as "self-appointed and irresponsible leaders of the agitation for the avowed purpose of expelling the British from Egypt." That was a perfectly intelligible attitude. Yet a little later the very men who had been branded as dangerous rebels were released on the ground that "order had been in great measure restored" and were afforded travelling facilities to go to France. If it were right to refuse permission in the first instance that refusal should have been maintained. As it was, the weak and vacillating course followed was naturally hailed by the Nationalists as a surrender to force and led to a renewal of disorder. A further cause of excitement amongst the educated classes was the baseless rumour that the Egyptian Courts were to be Anglicised and that the Egyptian higher officials were to be replaced by British. These considerations, however, would not of themselves have sufficed to rouse the mass of the population to acts of violence. For their lawlessness other causes must be sought. Sir DONALD JOHNSTONE, who returned from Egypt in May after a sojourn there of twelve months, says that their discontent was largely attributable to the unscrupulous conduct of local native officials, im-

perfectly controlled, who were guilty of tyranny and favouritism in connection with the unavoidable commandeering of transport animals and supplies required for the raising of the army, embezzled much of the compensation money paid by the Government, made contributions to the Red Cross fund practically compulsory and appropriated most of the proceeds, and, finally, cast all the blame on the British. This view of the case is practically confirmed by Lord CURZON. Finally, when the trouble began no systematic attempt was made to nip it in the bud. According to Sir D. JOHNSTONE, one day a few rioters would be killed when resisting the soldiers, and next day the authorities would allow immense and noisy funeral processions for the dead rioters, accompanied by orators who inflamed the mob by wild harangues against the British. Egyptian judges, clad in their robes of office, were to be seen marching with rioters who were shouting "Down with the English!" Soldiers of the King were spat upon and insulted in the streets and no reprisals were taken. Two gunners were found tied to trees, naked and beaten to death, in a village near Cairo, but nothing was done. For weeks it was not safe for a white man to be seen in the street, though we had overwhelming military forces in the country. Happily, order has now been restored, and we may hope that, as a result of the Commission of Inquiry, which has been sent out to Egypt, under Lord MILNER, those who have blundered will be deprived of the opportunity of doing further mischief and any legitimate grievances of the Egyptians will be redressed.

The cases (two deaths) of bubonic plague were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

Local men who have returned from active service are asked to communicate with the Colonial Secretariat.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 21st, amounted to 71,418 tons and the sales to 82,563 tons.

It is stated that Major T. M. Wakefield, D.S.O., will shortly arrive in the Colony to take over the command of the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A.

The Japanese Naval Office is contemplating asking for an appropriation for the construction of river gunboats, mainly for use in patrolling the River Yangtze.

Brevet-Col. T. A. Tancred, R.G.A., who has seen field service in China, and won his brevet, the C.B., and the C.M.G., in the recent war, has been promoted to Colonel.

Tenders are invited by the Custodian in China of Enemy Property for the purchase of two leasehold properties in the British Concession, Shamen, formerly held by enemy subjects.

The body of a little Chinese girl was found floating in the harbour, near Yau-mat, on Sunday. The girl is believed to have belonged to one of the sampans which capsized in Friday's squall.

Playing over the King's Park course on Sunday, G. W. Avenell won the "Hind" Cup, presented for competition amongst members of the Kowloon C.C., by defeating J. H. Mead by 4 up and 2 to play.

The death has occurred at Home, at the age of 82, of Rear-Admiral J. G. J. Hamner, who served as a Lieutenant on the "Venus" in the China Expedition of 1860, and was employed in the landing of troops at Peitang.

The case against the Chinese Police Reservist who was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and a packet of poison was again remanded, yesterday, for another week, bail being fixed at \$4,700.

Major (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. D. Bruce, who has reverted to retired pay, is to have honorary rank as Brigadier-General. He was for some years in the now defunct Chinese Regiment, being severely wounded at Peking in 1900.

It is hoped that all owners of private motor-cars will enter in the procession of decorated automobiles to be held on Saturday, July 13th, at the Peace Celebrations. There will be three Prizes, name, 1st prize \$300, 2nd prize \$200, and 3rd prize \$100.

H.M.S. "Suffolk", which left Hongkong at the end of April, was due at Devonport on May 26th. Under the command of Capt. B. J. D. Jellicoe, the "Suffolk" captured the German oil-tank steamer "Leda" in August, 1914, and the oil-tank steamer, "Brandilla", in October of the same year.

The Admiralty have appointed a Committee, presided over by Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O., late Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, to collect naval trophies and relics, both allied and enemy, with a view to depositing them in the Imperial War Museum.

H.M.S. "Mintaur", which will be remembered as the flagship of the China Squadron when Vice-Admirals Sir A. L. Vinsloe and T. H. M. Jerram were commanding, has been added to the list of vessels which will not be required for further service. The "Mintaur" was built at Devonport, at a cost of \$1,438,035.

The American Consul-General has received instructions indicating that, while the Government of the United States cannot give formal ratification to the revised tariff for China, recently issued, until the American Senate shall have approved it, the Department of State at Washington will not raise any objection to the prior enforcement of this tariff against American merchants and goods.

About two tons of earth were dislodged from a hill at the back of the married quarters of the European Police Force, Seymour Road, on Saturday evening, and fell against the retaining wall of the premises owned by the London Mission. Fortunately, no damage was done, but traffic was suspended while the debris was being removed. Several landslides are reported as having occurred along the main road to Repulse Bay.

It seems very probable that H.E. the Governor, Sir A. J. Young, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., and the Lady Evelyn Young will, after all, be in the Straits Settlements for the peace celebrations early in August (says the "Straits Times"). Sir Arthur expected to be leaving early in July on H.M.S. "Kent", but her departure has been postponed and the latest advice is that the warship will not be getting away until some time in August.

The Chairman of the Hongkong Chapter of the American Red Cross has received a letter from the Chief of the Foreign Division of the American Red Cross in Washington, thanking the Hongkong Chapter particularly for services during the war and especially with respect to work done in Siberia. The letter indicates that the work of the chapters of the American Red Cross in China has evoked unusual interest among all people concerned in Red Cross work.

It is stated that Lieut.-Col. William Loring, D.S.O., will shortly arrive in the Colony to take over command of the R.G.A. from Lieut.-Col. W. H. Passby, who is proceeding Home to resume his profession. Lieut.-Col. Loring was Adjutant of the R.G.A., China Command, some years ago. Major W. C. Downing and Major G. H. M. Sturges, D.S.O., are also expected in Hongkong shortly, to take command of a R.G.A. Company each. Major Downing was employed under the Ministry of Munitions during the war, and was mentioned in despatches twice, besides winning the D.S.O., and a foreign decoration.

The Yau-mat Police succeeded on Sunday night in arresting one of the two robbers who entered Mr. E. Abraham's house, in Kowloon, recently, and stole jewellery to the value of several thousand dollars. The man, when accused of his crime, made a clean breast of the affair. He stated that he was employed as a servant by Mr. Abraham a year and a half ago and, consequently, was familiar with the surroundings. He entered the house through the window, assisted by another man, who had escaped to Macao with a large quantity of the jewellery. The prisoner had about \$500 worth of jewellery in his possession. The Hongkong Police have communicated with the Macao authorities with a view to the arrest of the second man.



## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GERMANY:

ILLUMINATING REPORTS OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

### SUGGESTED SOLUTION OF THE FIUME PROBLEM.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND LABOUR.

### GEN. BOTHA'S TRIBUTE TO GT. BRITAIN.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE MISSION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

##### GENERAL BOTHA'S FAREWELL MESSAGE TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 2nd.

General Botha has sailed for Cape Town by the liner *Stephan Castle*. Prior to his departure, he was interviewed by Reuter's Agency. He paid a great tribute to the Government and the people of Great Britain, to whom he said he was indebted.

THE DOMINANT SPIRIT IN BRITAIN.

From the Premier downwards, in all quarters, he said, he found predominant the spirit of co-operation and sympathy for South Africa. It filled him with encouragement and hope. South Africa had emerged from the terrible conflict with its status raised and its destiny assured. He was convinced that the peoples of the Empire played the greatest part of all the peoples in the Alliance against Germany.

THE EMPIRE'S PART IN THE WAR.

As an observer from afar, he was consequently able to take a more detached view of the vast struggle than his Home fellow-delegates at the Conference.

He was convinced, without disparaging for an instant the efforts of the French, the Italians and the Americans, that the part played by Britain from August 4th until this hour was one placing her first among the nations of the earth.

Thanks were primarily due to Great Britain for the overthrow of Prussianism and the saving of the world. She had come out of the ordeal and sacrifice with her prestige higher than ever.

THE PEACE TERMS.

As Britain led in war, so she led in peace. He did not pretend to agree with all the peace terms.

He asked "Who does?" but he would tell the Germans: "Show by your conduct that you intend to carry out the terms in the spirit as well as in the letter, and you will find salvation." Evasion and shiftness will not be tolerated.

THE SUPREME GIFT OF MERCY.

He shared the sentiments inspiring General Smuts' declaration, and urged that we should remember that with the victor rests the supreme gift of mercy.

Should Germany, in this near future, produce evidence of a changed heart and a contrite spirit, it would be the privilege of Britain to lead in the mercy of peace. Peace must not be marred by vengeance. Vengeance might well be left to a Higher Hand. It is a great privilege to show mercy to a vanquished enemy, if he, in his turn, shows himself truly prepared by deed, rather than by word, to confess his faults, and to bring forth fruits meet for repentance.

THE CORNERSTONE OF CIVILISATION.

Concluding, he said: "I return to South Africa more firmly convinced than ever that the mission of the Empire, now and in the future, lies along the path of freedom and high ideals.

"Britain is the cornerstone upon which civilisation must rest. It largely depends upon her action and her spirit whether the new-born League of Nations will be a success.

"The essence of the League lies in an ideal of brotherhood, in making the world a better place to live in. In the League, the Empire will play the part of a big brother, and continue its historic rôle of the protector of the weak."

#### VICTORY!

##### THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The Bishop of London has invited the heads of all denominations in London to attend the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral on July 6th.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### CEREMONIAL PROCLAMATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 2nd.

A Royal proclamation announcing peace will be publicly read this morning with all the ancient pomp and ceremony.

The procession forms at St. James' Palace, composed of the Deputy Earl Marshall, Heralds and Pursuivants (all wearing magnificent tabards) trumpeters, and mace-bearers, and proceeds to the City.

The proclamation will be read from the Palace, Trafalgar Square, Temple Bar (where the Heralds will have to ask permission to enter the City) Cheapside, and the Royal Exchange. There will be a fanfare of trumpets, a ceremony usually reserved for Accessions and Coronations.

#### KING'S MESSAGE TO THE U.S.A.

LONDON, July 2nd.

President Wilson has cordially replied to the King's peace message, referring especially to the new Anglo-American tie.

LATEST CABLES.

#### CONSOLIDATING PEACE.

##### ECONOMIC SITUATION OF EUROPE.

PARIS, July 3rd.

The Conference has decided that international consultation in economic matters should continue until the Council of the League of Nations had an opportunity of considering the present acute position of the economic situation, and that the Supreme Economic Council should be requested to suggest, for the consideration of the several Governments, methods of consultation.

#### GERMANS READY TO RATIFY TREATY ALMOST AT ONCE.

PARIS, July 2nd.

The Germans have sent a Note acknowledging the intimation from the Allies that the blockade would be lifted after the ratification of the Treaty.

The Germans affirm their willingness to ratify the Treaty immediately and hope that, at the beginning of next week, the National Assembly will take the necessary action, and that the clauses of the Treaty will at once be put into force by President Ebert.

They hope that the release of their war prisoners will be effected after the ratification.

The Allies have not pledged themselves to release the prisoners of war as soon as the Treaty has been ratified.

#### VENED QUESTION OF BESSARABIA.

PARIS, July 1st.

M. Pichon replaced M. Clemenceau on the Council of Five yesterday. He presides over the Council to-morrow, and hears the views of the Rumanian delegates and of M. Maklakoff, Russian Ambassador in Paris, regarding the vexed question of Bessarabia.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE COUNCIL OF FOUR OR FIVE.

PARIS, July 1st.

A Havas message says:—The announcement was premature that the Council of Four was to become the Council of Five. It will be the Council of Five or remain the Council of Four. Mr. Lansing, Mr. Pichon, Mr. Balfour and Signor Tittoni will meet to-day to settle the point.

#### WHEN GERMANY MAY RATIFY THE TREATY.

BERLIN, July 2nd.

The National Assembly will probably ratify the Peace Treaty during the second half of July.

LATEST CABLES.

#### RUMANIA.

##### A BREAK WITH THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, July 3rd.

The Rumanian Premier, M. Bratianu, has gone to Bucharest. He declares that it is impossible for Rumania to accept the clauses in the Austrian Treaty in regard to minorities, as these would restrict Rumania's sovereignty.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE ITALIAN QUESTION. COLONIAL CONCESSIONS IN AFRICA.

PARIS, July 2nd.

It is understood that a solution of the Italian problem is being discussed in the form of certain Colonial concessions, probably in Africa, to Italy, in return for her support of the Conference decisions as regards the Adriatic.

#### THE CAMEROONS AND TOGO LAND.

##### A FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

PARIS, July 1st.

A Franco-British Agreement with regard to the Cameroons and Togoland has been drawn up by Lord Milner and M. Simon. It will be submitted to the League of Nations for ratification.

It gives France four-fifths of the Cameroons, including the capital, Duala, and the whole of the existing railway lines, also the Misenhouse and Atakpame Railways in Togoland.

France, in exchange, cedes an important district to the north, the tribes in which are naturally attached to the British Gold Coast. While conforming to the interests of the natives, the partition has, from the French viewpoint, the advantage of giving Dahomey an important outlet to the sea.

#### TURKEY'S LOST TERRITORIES.

##### WILL AMERICA ACCEPT A MANDATE?

PARIS, July 2nd.

The Council of Five's consideration of the question of Turkey is suspended, in order to allow President Wilson to consult the American Senate with regard to the advisability of the United States accepting one or more mandates for Turkey.

#### THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

##### FRANCE'S EVER PRESENT DANGER.

PARIS, July 2nd.

*Le Journal* says that under the Anglo-Franco-American Treaty, Britain is bound to defend France only if the United States takes up arms, and vice versa.

Intervention will occur if the articles in the Peace Treaty providing for disarmament in the Rhineland are insufficient to protect France.

#### LEAGUE OF NATIONS MUST AUTHORISE AGREEMENT.

It is pointed out that the Anglo-Franco-American agreement promising support to France in the event of German aggression, must be ratified by the Governments of America and Great Britain after which it will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations, which is expected to authorise the agreement.

The ratification is designed to avoid delays in consulting the Council should any occasion arise for immediate action.

LATEST CABLES.

#### PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS.

##### DR. BETHMANN VON HOLLWEG'S OFFER OF SURRENDER.

The *Times* correspondent in Paris states that the Allies will probably thank Dr. Bethmann von Hollweg for his offer to surrender, and inform him that he will be tried.

The Allies, however, will inform him that his surrender cannot exonerate the ex-Kaiser.

#### THE BULGARIAN TREATY.

##### NUMEROUS QUESTIONS ALREADY SETTLED.

PARIS, July 3rd.

The Bulgarian Treaty will be completed speedily. Numerous frontier questions have already been settled.

#### AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

##### SIGNATURE TOWARDS THE END OF THE MONTH.

PARIS, July 3rd.

It is expected that the Austrian Treaty will be signed towards the end of the month.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### TEN DAYS' STUDY TO BE ALLOWED.

PARIS, July 2nd.

The Council is engaged in completing the Austrian peace terms, but it is thought that they will not be ready before next week. It is intended that the Austrians, after they have received the last section of the terms, will be given ten days to study them.

It is also intended that in order to have time to incorporate in the Austrian Treaty all modifications made in the final draft of the German Treaty, which would equally apply to Austria, these modifications will mostly be on points of detail.

LATEST CABLES.

#### GERMANY.

##### THREATENED WITH A NEW REVOLUTION.

COPENHAGEN, July 1st.

The growing strike movement threatens to throw Germany into a new revolution. Government troops have, as a precautionary measure, occupied all the public buildings in Berlin, where the railway and tram strikes have caused a standstill of all traffic. The factories are idle, and food disturbances have occurred.

Evidently a Soviet coup has been planned. Thousands of pamphlets from the Budapest Soviet Government have been found in Berlin.

#### SPARTACIST LEADER ARRESTED.

The well-known Spartacist leader, Herr Hertog, has been arrested.

#### RAILWAY STRIKERS WARNED.

BERLIN, July 1st.

The Minister of Public Works has warned the railway strikers that they will be dismissed unless they resume work before July 3rd. Nine thousand truck-loads of food to Berlin are held up.

#### BERLIN RAILWAYMEN CALL OFF THE STRIKE.

COPENHAGEN, July 2nd.

The Berlin branch of the German Railwaymen's Union has called off the strike.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

##### REPORTS OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, July 1st.

The reports of British officers on the economic conditions prevailing in Germany, issued as a White Paper, show that Count von Rantzau, interviewed, said that he was prepared to go to any length to convince England, France, and America of his *bona-fides*. What knowledge he had he would readily disclose, if thereby the peril of Bolshevism could be better understood and combated. He did not consider the situation beyond repair.

#### SHOCKING CONDITIONS AT BRESLAU.

Officers who visited Breslau were shocked at the conditions in the poorer quarters.

Soup kitchens were brewing spinach for babies from three weeks to three years of age, and the sight of babies sucking spinach soup from bottles, in place of milk, was distressing. The average weight of a baby at birth was 4½ pounds. Children showed that babies at the end of the third year weighed little more than at the end of the first.

#### BERLIN PEOPLE GIVING WAY TO DESPAIR.

Berlin gave no evidence of any amelioration in the food conditions compared with January. There was an increasing tendency by the people to give way to despair. The impression received was that Berlin was totally corrupted.

#### WONDERFUL SILESIA.

Regarding Silesia, the officers state:—This is a wonderful little province which has fought hard throughout the war, and since the Armistice, to keep out evil influences. The people are order-loving, hard-working and morally sound. To-day, Silesia only asks for peace and fresh air, involving freedom from Polish and Czech threats of invasion, and independence from Berlin. It will not tolerate further loss of territory, especially in the neighbourhood of the coalfields about Katowitz and Waldenburg.

#### "UNABLE TO TRUST BERLIN."

"Silesia is better placed than any other province in Germany. Apart from its food and coal resources, it possesses a good Army. It longs for independence, feeling that it is unable to trust Berlin. The officers are convinced that any programme of annexation, either in Grafschaft Glatz or Waldenburg, is only calculated to drive the population to Bolshevism. The whole country up to the frontier is pure German and should be allowed to remain so."

#### WHY AN ECONOMIC BOYCOTT WILL BE A FAILURE.

Reporting on a visit to Berlin, East and West Prussia and Courland, Major Bertie states that the Allied policy of an economic boycott is likely to prove a complete failure, as the United States are not prepared to co-operate in such a boycott, and are at present engaged in various schemes for the capture of German trade for themselves as soon as the blockade is raised on German inland water transport.

#### TRADE RELATIONS TO BE RESUMED.

He declared that an American Chamber of Commerce has been founded in Berlin for the revival of trade between Germany and the United States; also that Italy is about to resume trade relations with Germany.

#### BOLSHEVISM IN BAVARIA.

Major Bertie further states that Bolshevism in Bavaria is a serious movement organised by non-Bavarians, both Russian and Prussian, and fanned by irreconcilable pan-Germans. It is dangerous because the Bavarian troops are infected.

He declares that he is unable to judge whether Bolshevism can be checked, but the prompt action on the part of the Entente is indispensable.

THE FEAR OF RUSSIANISM.

As regards the visit to Munich, the report states that even the old aristocracy is convinced of the hopelessness of monarchism. It is felt that Bavaria must begin anew. The fear of Russianism is greater than the fear of Prussianism.

National Bavarian feeling is very strong, and there is little sympathy shown towards Russian terrorism or Prussian Spartacism even amongst the most radical armed workmen, who, during the visit, controlled the situation.

LATEST CABLES.

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S POLICY.

##### PERMANENT OPPOSITION TO LABOUR.

LONDON, July 3rd.

The *Times* Parliamentary correspondent, discussing Mr. Lloyd George's policy, says that there are strong grounds for the belief that he has returned from Paris to fight for the Coalition on the present basis, and to place himself definitely in opposition to the Labour Party and its extreme demands.

#### THE BRITISH NAVY.

##### CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME NOT REDUCED.

LONDON, July 3rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Walter Long stated that the British Naval Construction Programme for 1920 would not be modified owing to the sinking of the German Fleet.

He pointed out that the Programme had already been reduced very considerably prior to the sinking. The possibility of the sinking of the German ships was not taken into consideration in the Programme, but consideration was taken of the fact that there was no chance of the German Fleet being restored to Germany, and therefore it ought not to be calculated as a possible enemy, but as a possible addition to the Fleets of the Allies.

#### LANCASHIRE COTTON RIOTS.

##### NEGOTIATIONS COME TO A DEADLOCK.

MANCHESTER, July 3rd.

The negotiations for a settlement of the cotton situation has come to a complete deadlock. Ninety per cent. of the cotton workers are idle.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### TROUBLE SPREADS TO SEVERAL TOWNS.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The cotton riots have spread to Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield. Large crowds, mostly women and girls, are parading the streets, and smashing hundreds of windows. Tens of thousands are idle, and a general lock-out of cotton workers is threatened.

LATEST CABLES.

#### CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, July 3rd.

The M.C.C. v. Oxford match was drawn. The Yorkshire v. Derbyshire match was drawn. Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by ten wickets.

#### RACING AT HOME.

##### THE PRINCESS OF WALES' STAKES.

LONDON, July 3rd.

The Princess of Wales' Stakes (1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstake of 30 sovereigns each, for three and four year olds over a mile and a half) resulted as follows:—

Major W. Astor's BUCHAN ..... 1.  
Mr. A. E. Barton's LEANDROS ..... 2.  
Capt. A. de Rothschild's CATTEGAT 3.

Four ran. Won by a neck.

The betting was as follows:—Buchan, 10 to 1; Leandros, 33 to 1; Cattegat, 33 to 1.

#### LAWN TENNIS.

##### THE WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, July 3rd.

At Wimbledon, Suzanne Lengler (France) won the Ladies Singles Championship, when she defeated Mrs. Satherthwaite (England) in the final by 6-1, 6-1.

(Miss Suzanne Lengler is only 18 years of age, and is described as a wonderfully plucky player for her age. When she was only 13 years old, she created a sensation by winning the ladies' championship of France at ill-fated Picardy, and, later, she swept everything before her at Nice and Monte Carlo. Miss Suzanne is remarkably agile, with a drive from the base line that has been a source of wonder to many more seasoned players. She worked as a nurse during the war.)

#### AUSTRALIAN WINS THE MEN'S SINGLES.

LONDON, July 3rd.

G. L. Patterson (Australia) defeated Lieut.-Col. A. R. F. Kingscott (England) in the final of the men's singles by 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

(G. L. Patterson, who is undoubtedly the most promising of the younger Australian players, and who has been invited by Norman Brooks to partner him in his attempt to capture the dubious championship of England, is a very fast and active player, with a repertoire of brilliant shots from the service line. Enticing, his methods seem to have been modelled on those of the famous American, Maurice McLoughlin, who carried everything before him at Wimbledon and won the Davis Cup for America in 1913. Patterson has a tremendous service. Playing recently in the Queen's Club covered court championships, Patterson went into the final and was beaten by Paul Dawson, who afterwards beat M. J. G. Ritchie the holder in straight sets. In the semi-final at Wimbledon, Patterson beat Ritchie, perhaps the soundest player in England to-day.)

#### BOXING.

##### THE WORLD'S HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Mr. Cochran offers £25,000 for a contest in London between the winner of to-morrow's match between Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey and the winner of the Georges Carpentier-Joe Beckett match at the Olympia on September 2nd.

#### THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

##### HIGH CASUALTY LIST.

ROME, July 2nd.

It is reported that 100 were killed and 500 injured at Mugello, in the district of Tuscany, through the earthquake mentioned on June 30th.

The damage to houses and artistic monuments was very great.

#### SCUTTLE OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

##### SAILORS CAUSE A DEMONSTRATION AT OSWESTRY.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Two thousand German prisoners at Oswestry, where the scuttlers of the German Fleet are interned, on the pretext of being dissatisfied with the food arrangements, refused to parade, approached the barbed-wire fence and threatened the guards with sticks.

The military, numbering 250, were called up and quelled the disturbance with fixed bayonets.

#### LABOUR UNREST.

##### AMERICAN GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

CHICAGO, July 3rd.

Ten thousand garment workers have started a general strike, tying up the industry.

They demand a weekly wage of \$44 and a 40-hour week.

#### SIMILAR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, July 3rd.

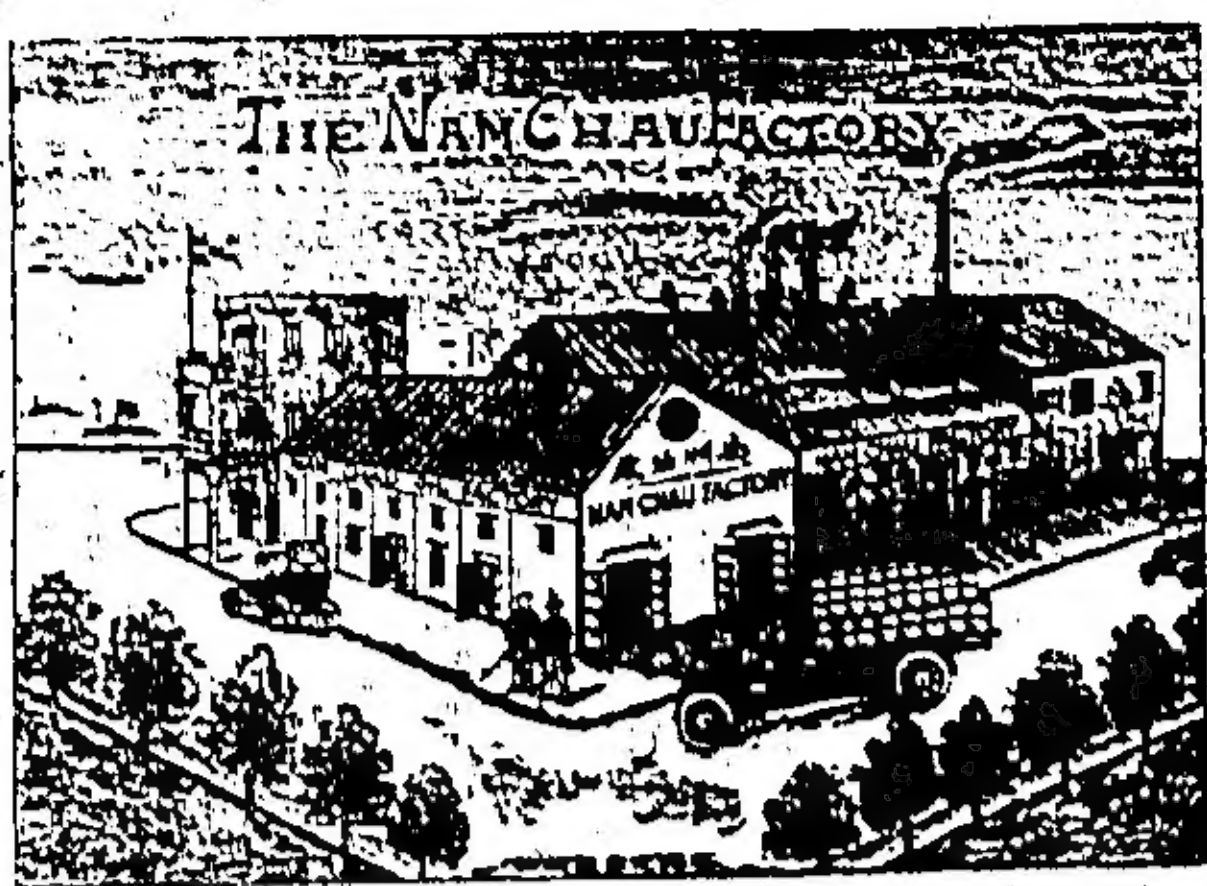
A general garment workers' strike has been called in Canada.

They, too, demand a weekly wage of \$44.









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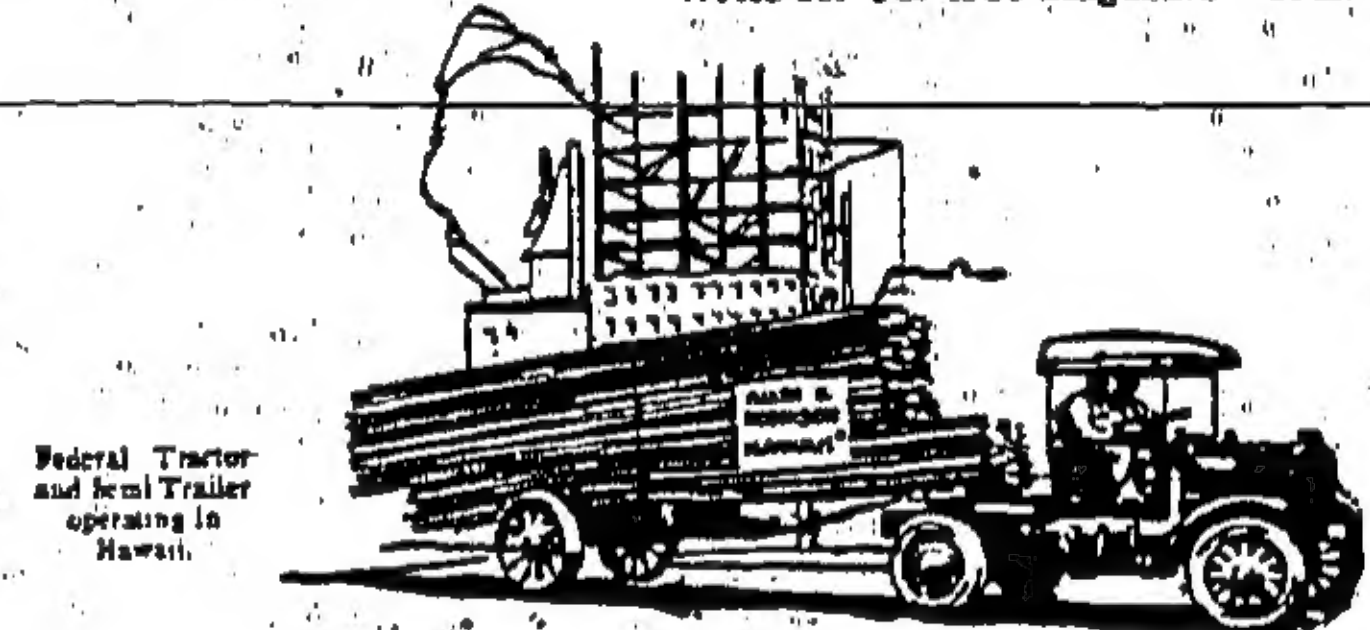
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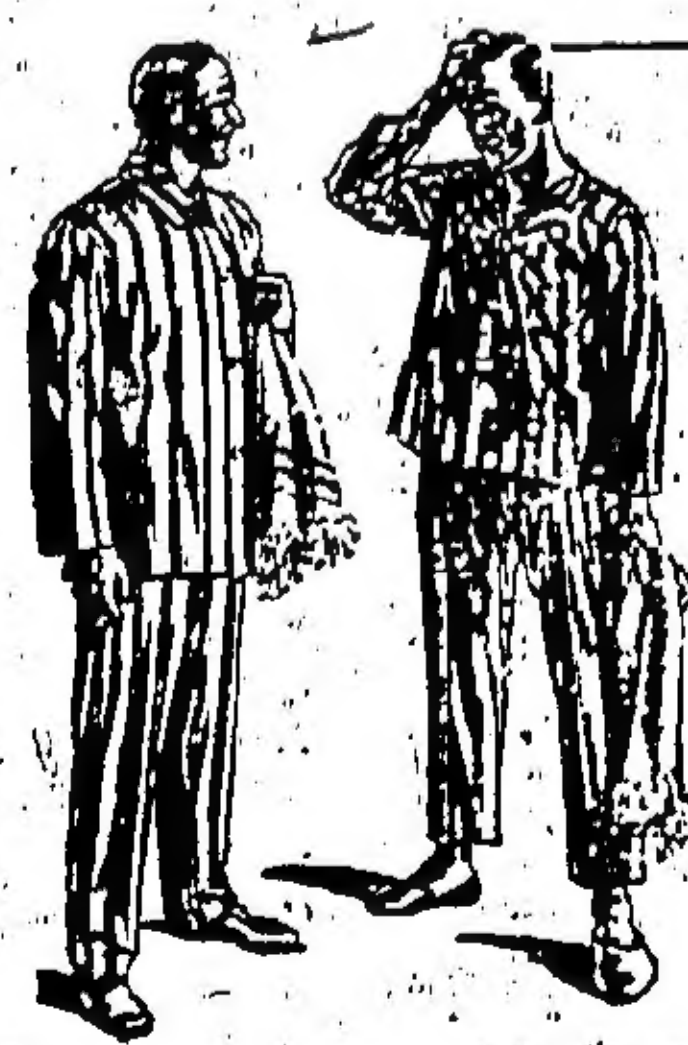
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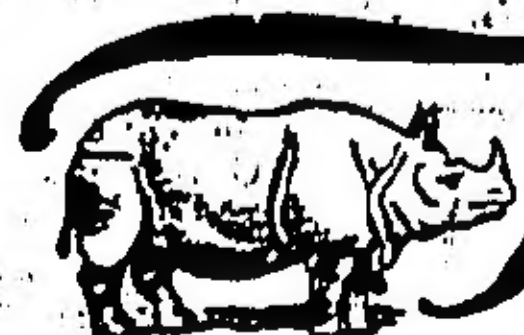
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THE PEACE TERMS.  
SPEECH BY EARL CURZON.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Grand Master of the Primrose League, addressed the delegates at the annual meeting of the Grand Habitation, held at the Royal Albert Hall, Westminster, on May 18th. He said that during the five months that had elapsed since the Armistice our statesmen and the plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers had been sitting at Paris to garner the fruits of victory and to impose upon Germany the consequences of her defeat, to ensure that she should be incapable of further mischief, and to set up a new world upon the smoking and blood-bespattered ruins of the old. He had no patience with those who cavilled at the length of time that had been devoted to this work at Paris. (Hear, hear.) If four and a half years were required for the prosecution of the war to victory, were four and a half months too much to devote to securing the results of the triumph? They had had to build in so far as they could, a new order for the world. He confessed that if their task had taken—and he thought in its sequel it would very likely take—not a year or two years but a number of years he did not think the time devoted to it would have been inadequate. So far from bringing any reproach for slowness against those who had been engaged in this work, he would be disposed rather to criticize them for their speed. No such work had ever before confronted a body of international statesmen, seated at a conference table.

He was not going to discuss what was going to happen; he preferred rather to examine the question whether the conditions of the peace as laid down in the document were conditions of a just, reasonable and equitable peace, and a better justice for the future. The first test he would apply was a comparison with the terms which Germany had been victorious. Would have imposed upon us. (Cheers.) There was no concealment of those terms; they had been published to the world over the signature of a prominent member of the German Government at the present time. When he contrasted those terms with those which were submitted at Versailles, he felt inclined to say, in the language of Lord Clive, "Gentlemen, I stand against at my own moderation." (Hear, hear.) Next, he would make a comparison with the list of the sufferings which Germany had inflicted. We lived so near to the events of the past few years that we had almost permanently forgotten the horror during that time, we had been so saturated with brutality and crime, that it was difficult for us in the full tide of our relief and exultation to realize the enormity of the crime of which Germany was guilty. We were apt to forget it. Let us not altogether forget it. We had to remember our dead. It is asked them to think of the countries which she devastated, the towns and villages she rendered homeless, the outrages she inflicted, the appalling weight of debt which she had laid like a heavy load for the next half a century at least upon the shoulders of the Allied peoples in Europe. But, worse than that, Germany had destroyed the stable peace of Europe. She had almost permanently impoverished their resources, and suspended the entire industrial life of the Continent. She destroyed Russia and left her a mass of bleeding and helpless fragments. She threw the whole world into chaos, and she had thrust back the progress of civilization for at least half a century. She had inflicted a black death upon Europe. She had left a black, scorching mark upon the history of mankind. He did not say that to revive memories which ought to be forgotten; he said it only with a view to answer the question, "Is the punishment equal to the crime?" If that question might be put, the answer was "No." The crime was immeasurable, and no punishment they could inflict would be adequate to the guilt. (Hear, hear.) From that point of view the peace was not punitive; it was even a lenient and merciful peace. He had seen some where the rather astonishing question raised whether we ought to punish at all. An individual who offended against the law was not allowed to escape. He was brought before a tribunal of justice. Why should Governments, Cabinets, or nations be allowed to do on a hundredfold larger scale what an individual was not permitted to attempt? (Cheers.) What were the ethics of punishment? They punished in order to show to the guilty individual of the society of which he was a member that grave offences could not be committed with impunity, and to prevent him from repeating the attempt, or others from following his example.

## THE KAISER TO BE TRIED.

The Kaiser had to be tried—(loud cheers)—and all those in enemy countries who had been guilty of nameless deeds were also to be brought to the bar of justice, in order to show that reckless ambition, unscrupulous greed, and unthought of cruelty were no longer to be permitted in the relationships of men. (Cheers.) We were not taking away from Germany the power of giving adequate military protection in the future to her frontiers; what we were doing was to crush that militarism which had been the curse both of herself and of others. (Cheers.) We had not attempted to do what Germany did, over the prostrate body of Russia in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, or over unhappy Rumania. Even in respect of indemnities, not one tithe had been sought to be taken from her in comparison with the loss and the suffering which she had inflicted. The Powers in Paris were leaving her the capacity to recover, and the opportunity to repent if she was capable of taking it; and a chance to resume her place at a later day in the comity of nations. Old injustices were being rectified and repaired. This was a peace of restoration rather than of retribution. The Powers had tried to eliminate the chief causes of national discontent in the future. It might be said these efforts and aspirations might come to nothing; the great question was: "Is it a peace that will stand?" He admitted that that remained to be seen. No one of the authors of the treaty, least of all, he dares say, our own Prime Minister who had fought with great courage and sagacity for a peace of moderation, and of justice throughout, could say in all respects that this Treaty would stand. It rested rather with the sentiments, the ambitions, the desires, the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EX-KAISER'S POSITION.  
DUTCH PRESS ARGUMENT.

In a probably inspired article the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* discusses the question of the extradition of the ex-Kaiser. It hints that the Dutch Government may be prepared to make the necessary changes in its Constitutional Law in order to grant the *Entente's* demand, but will also make this assent conditional on certain provisions as to the constitution of the court and character of the trial. Admitting that future circumstances may require the revision and development of existing opinions as to what is known as the sacred right of asylum, the paper continues:—

"But we have not got so far as that yet. And, for the present, all we can do is to hold to our positive right. It cannot be doubted that under that positive right our Government will not be able to surrender the ex-Kaiser without coming into conflict with our law, and, in a higher instance, perhaps, with our constitutional law. If, therefore, it should appear necessary or desirable to surrender the ex-Kaiser, this could not take place otherwise than with the co-operation of our legislative authority. If a League of Nations were in existence, by which the laws of humanity were prescribed more exactly, and which gave indications for procedure in such cases as that of the ex-Kaiser, and had instituted tribunals whose nature satisfied reasonable demands, then there would be a thread of guidance as to the manner in which our legislation might be reformed. But all that is still in the air. What we have to reckon with at the present moment is simply that within a short time a request for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser will be made, and the co-operation which our law-givers would have to lend would have the character of a law designed to meet a special occasion. Although we do not wish to deny the danger of such special occasions, we should not like to defend the standpoint that refuge should never be taken in the creation of such a right. If it is indeed true that the ex-Kaiser, either consciously or on account of a lack of a sense of responsibility, caused the disaster to Europe, then it would be to the interests of the country that we, on our part, should not withdraw him from being made responsible. If, under the dominion of a well-organized League of Nations, the extradition of the ex-Kaiser might be a duty for us, now also there might be, under certain circumstances, an occasion for us to grant such a request. It is, however, in any case we should make conditions before doing so. Declaring ourselves prepared to help maintain the rights of civilization, or whatever other form will be given as a basis for the request, we should have to secure the certainty that those rights should not only be brought into force against, but also for the accused. The first and undeniable demand for this purpose is the impartiality of the judge. It is nothing less than a principle of humanity that the accused should not, as at the same time be the judges of the accused. It speaks for itself that Holland, in the interests of the laws of humanity, could not lend itself to a procedure under which the court of justice was composed of the accusers. Further, he must have the right to call up all the witnesses whom he thinks could be of service to his defence, whether of German, British, French, Russian, or any other nationality. A certainty as to this matter should be a condition *sine qua non*."

aspirations, and the necessities of mankind to really determine the future condition of the world. If Germany was unrepentant and incorrigible, if, unrepentant, she signed, she showed an inclination to evade her obligations, the utmost we could do was to see that she did not do it with advantage.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The great guarantee for that was the organization of that body the League of Nations. (Hear, hear.) Although many of the features of this Treaty might be humble and go, the attempt to create this League of Nations was real constructive work, and he was glad to think that one of those who had taken a foremost part in shaping it was the son of their old and famous Grand Master, Lord Robert Cecil. (Cheers.) He must not deride great service. They must not imagine that the thing was going to be shelved and disappear. The first meeting of the League of Nations was fixed to take place at Washington in the autumn, under the presidency, he had no doubt, of President Wilson. The preliminary organization of the League was going to be brought to Great Britain in a few weeks. Between now and the autumn would be built up that organization on which so many hopes were centred in the future. (Hear, hear.) Because they might think it idealistic or Utopian, let them not deride it, rather let every man and woman do everything in their power to render it a success. (Cheers.) The chief proposition he wanted to put before them was that the task of the regeneration of the world was not the work of statesmen or plenipotentiaries so much as it was the work of peoples. The best efforts of statesmen might fail unless they had behind them the co-ordinated efforts of the peoples they represented. We were going away from the times when wars were declared by Kings and Ministers. However this war broke out, it had been sustained throughout because the peoples were in it, not because the statesmen or generals willed it. The spirit of which he was speaking, so far from expiring with the cessation of hostilities, was even stronger than during the past five years. In our own country we were going to have internal troubles and domestic agitations which would need all our character and self-restraint to overcome. How were we to meet them? We were setting up in the international sphere a League of Nations to preserve unity. We wanted a league of classes to preserve unity amongst ourselves. (Cheers.) Just as in the great outside world the peace could only be secured by maintaining the alliance between the Great Powers who had won it, and notably between Great Britain, America, and France, so in our own life at home we had to set up and maintain a similar alliance between the different sections of our own people. (Hear, hear.) This was no time for class warfare, individualistic opinions, personal ambitions or sectarian or sectional animosities. (Cheers.)

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SHANGHAI	"HANGHANG"	Thurs. 10th July, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Thurs. 10th July, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Fri. 11th July, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG"	Fri. 11th July, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"TOONGHANG"	Fri. 11th July, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HINSANG"	Wed. 16th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG"	Fri. 18th July, 2 p.m.

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HANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

CANTON LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when Indochina offers.

YOKOHAMA LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description signed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to  
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Telephone No. 215.







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(SHEPPHARD & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Briss & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 8th July, 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 8th July, Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KANGHOU"	On 8th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KANGHOU"	On 10th July, Noon.
WUHAIR, CHENGKOW and TIENTSIN	"KANGHOU"	On 11th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"KANGHOU"	On 13th July, 11 A.M.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"KANGHOU"	On 15th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANGHOU"	On 17th July, 3 Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR  
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY, 10th July, at 1 P.M.
"BAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 13th July, at 11 A.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY, 15th July, at 11 A.M.

For Amoy Passengers Only.

The s.s. "Haihong" for Swatow only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.  
The S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" will sail from this port on or about July 14th, and the S.S. "WEST GONAB" on or about August 10th, for the usual ports of call.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

COMPANY'S OFFICE to Alexander Buildings, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NAGOYA	1st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.

FOR  
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at BOMBAY about
DUNERA	10th July, 11 A.M.	26th July
DILWARA	16th July	13th Aug.

FOR  
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN ... 2nd July ... 13th Aug.

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due at SHANGHAI Only
DILWARA	14th July	SHANGHAI Only

Tickets Interchangeable.  
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at Noon.

BADO MARU (calling Marseilles) ... Friday, 25th July, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 26th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU ... Sunday, 12th July.

TOTOMI MARU ... Friday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

SHINGO MARU ... Tuesday, 15th July.

KAIKOKU MARU ... Thursday, 17th July.

KAMO MARU ... Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone No. 124 & 125.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	July 20th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	July 29th.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	Aug. 13th.

\* Calling at Keelung.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BAILEIA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July, 14th
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 24th July.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.

MARSEILLES via SHANGHAI, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 16th July.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTEL,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Middle of August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 15th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KOBORO MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Friday, 11th July.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"BOHEU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th July, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... Aug. 18th, 1919.

"CHINA" ...

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Los House Street, Tel. 1044.



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